





TO-DAY  
ONLY**KINKS**  
AIR-CONDITIONEDAt 2.30, 5.00,  
7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

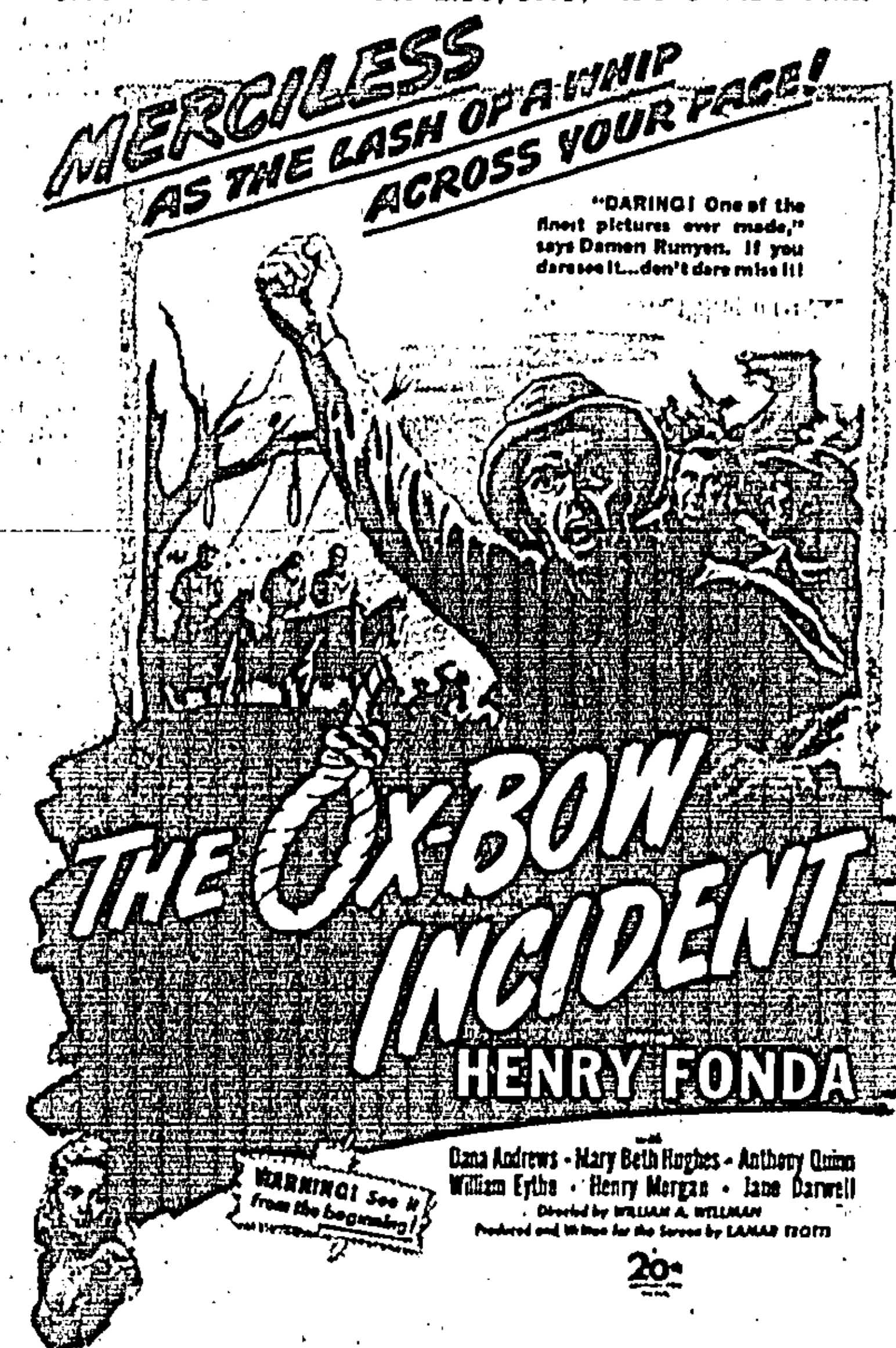
TO-MORROW



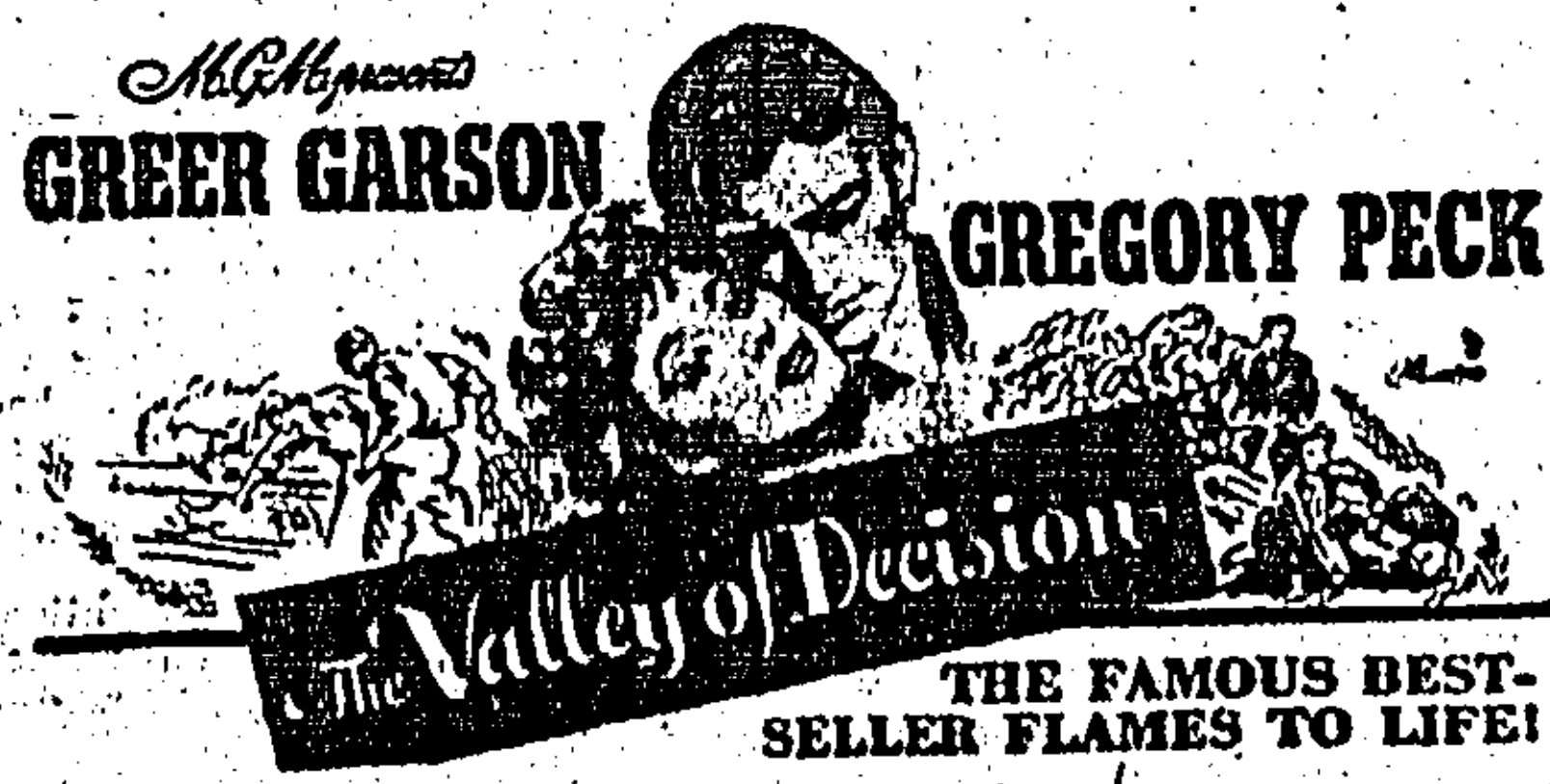
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Exciting romance... of the red-headed serving-maid and the two-faced stool king!

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## Is our defence as up to date as it should be?

BY BRIGADIER J. G. SMYTH, V.C., M.C.

THE recent conscription controversy shows that it is now a matter of the utmost urgency that the men, money and material allotted to Britain's postwar defence forces should be more closely related to our acute manpower problem.

In the past it has never been possible for Britain to keep up a large Navy and a large Army in peacetime.

But as our existence depended on secure sea communications, our defence problem up to 1914 was comparatively simple.

We had to be supreme at sea. That supremacy not only kept the sea life-lines secure for our food supply, but it gave us time to raise and train an army after war had actually started.

After World War I, our peacetime defence problem was complicated by the advent of air power, which entailed a third Service for which men, material and money were required.

### Money-starved

We tried to solve this new problem in a characteristic way, by simply withholding money from all three Services. As a consequence the Navy gradually lost its premier position among the navies of the world, the Air Force became dangerously reduced in size and the Army almost ceased to exist.

Even when Germany and Japan were plainly bent on world conquest, the total number of men in our three Services numbered less than half a million.

At that time most of our troubles in industry and in the Services could have been solved by the introduction of conscription because, between the wars, our greatest national problem was unemployment.

But no party could have brought in conscription between the wars and remained in power. Even in 1939, with a world war obviously impending and our Services lamentably weak, the Socialist Party bitterly opposed the introduction of the very modified form of conscription proposed by Mr. Chamberlain's Government.

They opposed it both on principle and on the ground that "it will gravely imperil the national effort."

### Heavy handicap

Yet today, with a far greater national effort required, with the Axis countries under Allied occupation, with our troops withdrawing from Egypt, India and Burma, and with a United Nations Organisation forming—this time "with teeth"—we have armed forces of three times the pre-war strength in men—and conscription into the bargain.

It does not seem to make sense. From the industrial viewpoint there can be no doubt that conscription and the present size of the armed forces form a heavy handicap to our recovery.

We need to ask ourselves afresh just what is our defence problem today and how does conscription come to be considered an essential part of it?

We have certain United Nations commitments, such as the occupation of Germany.

We must also defend Britain. We must defend our Empire and keep open the sea and air routes which are just as vital to our existence as ever; and we must be prepared to play our part in the plans of the United Nations for world security.

For occupational tasks a certain number of men on the ground are essential. But are we using the modern facilities for air transport, by which whole divisions were moved and fed by air in the war, to economise in manpower?

### Four-hour day

I heard recently from a regimental officer in Germany, who said, "You can't leave an army stranded over a foreign country and expect them to emerge at the end of two years

unchanged. The men work only four hours out of the 24, and after a time idleness is a terrible strain. The result is that 50 percent of our occupying army is becoming useless."

"We are flooded with applications from the men to marry German girls, and refusals to go home on leave are increasing."

"Many of these things could be avoided by having the occupying army centred in a few areas."

"This would ease the housing situation in Germany and enable us to cut down our troops."

One of the keys to the saving of manpower is in the mobility conferred by the air.

If we have war, what then? If any nation starts an aggressive war in the future, it will do so without warning and the whole weight of the attack will be directed against the civil population.

### Most vulnerable

And, as regards sudden atomic attack, Britain has now become the most vulnerable country in the world.

Defence against atomic attack by aircraft or rocket should be a first priority.

And of all the Army Commands, Anti-Aircraft Command should have the first pick of men material and attention.

But have they? Not so far as anyone can see.

Having secured the British Isles to the best of our ability, against the most likely form of attack, we should organise our postwar defence force with one main object—to try to ensure, in co-operation with the Dominions, that the war of the future never happens.

Britain alone can no longer bear the whole burden of Empire defence, so we must have an Empire force, operating from Empire bases.

It must be mobile, air-transported, hard-hitting, long-service, well equipped and super-efficient.

### Less integrated

The three Services are far less integrated today than they were in the war.

They run their own recruiting campaigns in competition with one another and put up separate financial estimates to Parliament.

When their voluntary recruiting campaigns failed, conscription seemed the only answer.

But the present system of military conscription will get us nowhere.

As Mr. Attlee so truly said in the defence debate in the House of Commons in March of last year:—"Modern war is by no means today just the responsibility of the Fighting Services. Modern war involves all the Services, and modern means of defence involve the whole nation."

It is high time these words were put into practice.

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IN the little town of Fairbanks, Alaska, is a salesman who should be feeling downright ashamed of himself.

He has deprived the 141,362 professional comedians who walk the earth of a gag which each of them fondly imagined was good for a laugh until the end of time. He has deliberately robbed them of a joke which has been delivered since early Roman times, not only in the 22 mother-tongues of the world, but also in the 7,118 dialects into which they have disintegrated.

He has sold six refrigerators to the Eskimos.

WE won't easily forget the expression on the face of the Indian fellow we used to visit in Delhi when the mischievous nautch girl put a soft cushion on his chair when he wasn't looking. How he jumped! Our old ribs still ache.

It's in the family

WE don't often tell this story, but you seem to have caught us in a girlish confidential mood.

It's about a nephew of ours called Rowbotham. For years poor Row (we used to call him Row) thought he was a sundial and stood in the middle of the croquet lawn, rain or shine, turning slowly round and round. After he had been at it some years an uncle of ours looked on "sundial" in the dictionary and discovered it didn't turn round.

The shock was too much for poor Rowbotham and he became quite unbalanced. We sent him away to a place which we used to call, for want of a better name, a Madhouse.

Life's seamier side

THERE recently appeared in something or other an impassioned appeal to stocking manufacturers, of all people. In view of the fact that nine out of ten women wear their stockings inside out, the manufacturers were being asked to reverse the seams. And why not? This is the sort of progress for which, on and off I have been crusading half my lifetime. Mind you, personally, I would far rather see stockings made with no seams at all because then women would never know whether to wear them inside out, or outside in, or one the right way and the other reversed, and so on. Well, would they?

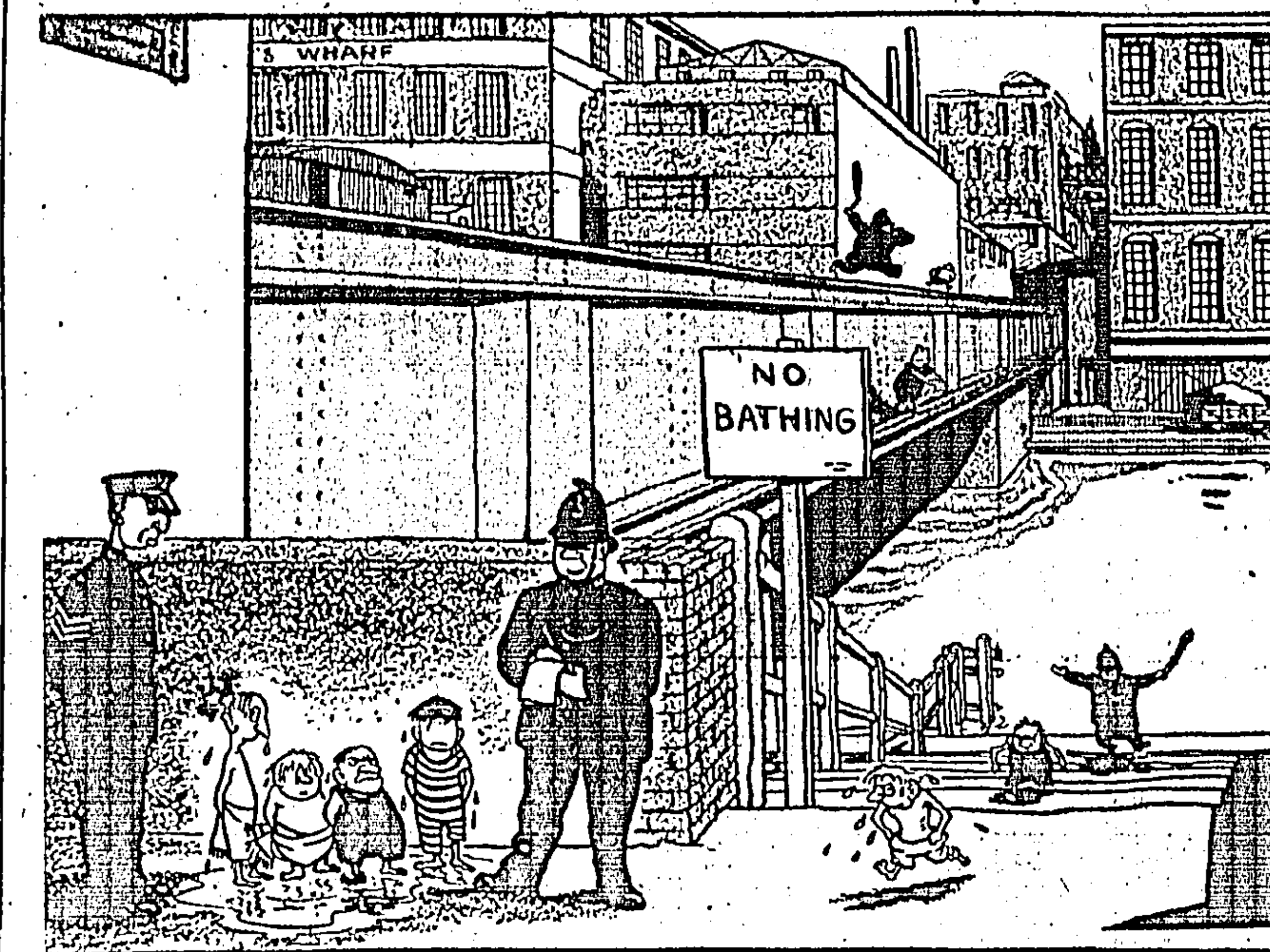
Bang, bang, bang, bang

ONCE you take these blunderbuss powers and shoot them off into the air, the slugs are liable to land in the pants of those for whom they were not intended.—*Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.*

Sleep of blunder in the bustle?

Insomnia in industry

"WE'VE been tossing and turning all night," is the lath-and-pole pancake-manufacturer said when they came off the night shift.



## THE SKELETON IN THE CAVE

by  
JAMES  
CRITCHLEY

THE finding of a man's skeleton in a cave at Ingleborough, on the Yorkshire fells, recalls the discovery many years ago of another skeleton and a murder—in a Yorkshire cave—at Knaresborough.

The Knaresborough skeleton was found in St Robert's cave—a hermit's cave—in 1758. It had lain there 14 years.

The sequel to the finding was the hanging of Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster, gentlemanly, studious, and erudite, for murder committed on February 8, 1744.

The tragedy and the man have inspired books, pamphlets, ballads, plays, and actors.

There is Bulwer Lytton's novel, Tom Hood's poem, Henry Irving and Martin Harvey played the part of Eugene Aram. Aram's skull was given to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Eugene Aram was born in 1704, the son of a gardener and botanist.

He had a prodigious memory and an extraordinary craving for knowledge.

At 16 he was taken to London by his father's employer and given a job at bookkeeping.

After two years he contracted smallpox and was sent home. While convalescing he studied poetry, history, and antiquities.

### Betrayed by wife

THEN he got a job as a schoolmaster in Netherdale, and married.

He treated his wife badly, and it was she who eventually betrayed him and brought him to the gallows. He took up Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, and the classics, while he acted as tutor to the children of the gentry in his spare time.

He had six children, and in 1734 became a teacher in the cottage school at Knaresborough. But his earnings, £20 a year, even in those days, meant nothing but penury, and did little to assuage his aesthetic pose.

He got to know a shoemaker, Daniel Clark, and a flax dresser, Richard Houseman.

Clark had married a woman of some means, and it was this that led directly to all the trouble.

Aram, Clark and Houseman began a series of long-term frauds.

### Disliked sharing

Clark, a man of substance, could get credit, and as part of the scheme he got quantities of goods, silver, plate, jewellery, cloth, books, etc.

Houseman and Aram took possession of this wealth.

As so often happens, they disliked the idea of sharing the loot between three. Between two would not be so bad.

So Aram and Houseman planned the destruction and robbery of Clark.

Clark was induced to come to Aram's house at midnight on February 7, 1744, and he brought with him about £200 in money and a sack of plate.

At 3 a.m. they set out for some destination, a journey which took them to a cave on the banks of the Nidd, where they could hide the stuff.

On arrival Aram or Houseman set upon Clark with a stave and killed him.

They stripped the body of anything that could lead to identification and left it in the cave.

Clark's disappearance caused a sensation. Rumours spread, and Aram and Houseman were suspected, especially as part of the goods obtained by fraud were found buried in Aram's garden and in Houseman's warehouse.

Aram was arrested for debt, and to the surprise of all promptly paid a fairly large sum. He also paid off a mortgage on a house in Ripon.

He then disappeared and left his wife and children to their own resources.

He was not heard of again for 14 years. He apparently went to London, where he acted as tutor and law writer for some years. He was also in other parts of England.

### The arrest

EARLY in 1758 Aram was appointed assistant master, or usher as he was called, at the Grammar School at Lynn, Norfolk, now King's Lynn.

Here he lived the same studious and scholastic life, honoured and even revered by all. When, without any warning, in August 1758,

Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn, through the cold and heavy mist, and Eugene Aram walked between them, giving upon his wrist.

He was taken, to York to await his trial.

A workman digging in a pit had discovered a male skeleton. At once it was assumed that this was Clark's.

An inquest was held. Houseman gave evidence and denied any knowledge of it.

### Spied on them

THEN Eugene Aram's wife came forward and accused her husband and Houseman of the murder of Clark.

She described in great detail what happened at her home on the night of February 7, 1744.

She told how Clark, Aram and Houseman had left about three o'clock; how Aram and Houseman had returned alone about five o'clock and had made a fire and burned some clothing; and how she had spied on them, as she suspected foul work.

Houseman's courage failed him and he turned King's evidence, confessed the whole thing, and accused Aram of murdering Clark and of threatening him if he ever disclosed the crime.

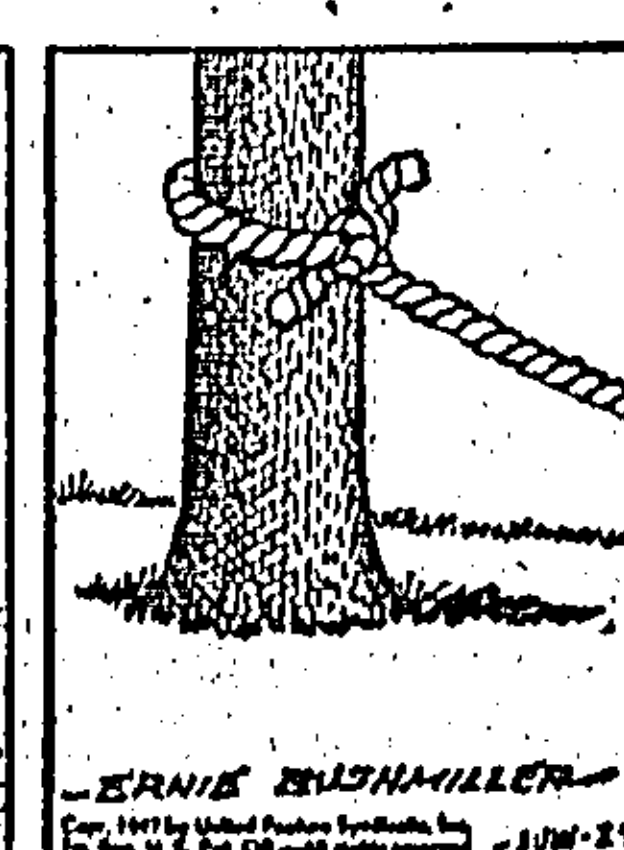
He explained that this skeleton was not Clark's, but that Clark's skeleton would be found in St. Robert's cave. And it was.

The game was up.

Aram made a learned address to the court, principally upon the existence of skeletons in all sorts of places, of people living and dying in caves, of people buried after battles, and of people supposed to have been murdered who afterwards returned home.

All in vain. Eugene Aram was convicted and condemned to death and hanged on the 6th August, 1759.

NANCY Safety First



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired  
and Restless

Ask For

**ELLIOTTS  
TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries





A black and white cartoon illustration. In the foreground, a man in a suit and a woman in a dress are looking towards a doorway. The woman is holding a large, round object, possibly a hat or a bag. In the doorway, a large, screaming figure is emerging, with a sign on the floor that reads "Special 200% OFF". The cartoon is signed "John L. Carter" in the bottom right corner.



## CONSULATE STONED

Alexandria, Sept. 22.—Thousands of demonstrators, shouting anti-British slogans, stoned the British Consulate in the Marabout Building in Alexandria this afternoon, smashing practically every window.

Police reinforcements charged with batons several times before the crowd dispersed.

The demonstrators later reformed and stoned the Marabout Building, smashing more windows before being dispersed.

A number were arrested. One policeman and 10 demonstrators were injured.—Reuter.

## Fixing The Blame For Race Riots

Karachi, Sept. 22.—The Government of Pakistan is "ready and willing" to submit the issue of responsibility for the racial rioting in the east Punjab and elsewhere in India to an inquiry by an impartial body, it was stated officially in Karachi today.

The India Government has already expressed its readiness to accept the verdict of an impartial authority in a reply to Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, head of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations, who declared in New York on September 16 that unless the India Government took steps to end "the slaughter of Muslims" a formal complaint would be filed with the United Nations.

The India Government's reply claimed that events in the east Punjab and Delhi were the direct result of earlier events in Pakistan-controlled west Punjab.

Today's communiqué by the Pakistan Government said: "It is regrettable that the India Government should have resorted to allegations against the Government of Pakistan when replying to the statement made by Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan."

The communiqué denies the allegations, but says that entering into the controversy on responsibility for the trouble would only "add to the bitterness that already exists."—Reuter.

## Cambridgeshire:

## Favourite Is Mighty Mahratta

London, Sept. 22.—The opening callover on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire took place at the Victoria Club tonight. The Cesarewitch will be run at Newmarket over two miles and a quarter on October 15, and the Cambridgeshire over one mile one furlong at the same course on October 29.

Tonight's quotations were: The Cesarewitch: 15 to 1 Fire-master offered, 10 to 1 taken, 20 to 1 Field Day, Felix II, Ford Transport and Monsieur L'Amiral, all offered, 25 to 1 Bay Blue offered, 28 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 Whiteway, Culrain, Ramponneau, Sealover and Roscoff, all offered, 33 to 1 Pip II taken and offered, 33 to 1 Billet offered, 40 to 1 taken, 33 to 1 Parhellen and Voluntary offered, 40 to 1 Sailors Guide offered, 50 to 1 taken.

The Cambridgeshire: 8 to 1 Mighty Mahratta taken and offered, 20 to 1 Woodchuck offered, 22 to 1 taken, 20 to 1 Fairly Fulmar offered, 22 to 1 Fine Prospect offered, 25 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 Clairo and Merry Quip offered, 28 to 1 Ords taken and offered, 28 to 1 Ro. D'Alout offered, 33 to 1 Honeyway taken and offered, 33 to 1 Golden Chalice offered, 40 to 1 taken, 33 to 1 Early Harvest, Precinct, Somco and The Street, all offered, 40 to 1 Master Veto offered.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Sept. 22.—The results of English League football games played tonight were: Third Division Southern: Bristol Rovers 2 Swansea Town 2. Third Division Northern: Rotherham 1 Accrington Stanley 0. Rugby Union: Coventry 8, Nuneaton 6; Falmouth 0, Newbridge 11; Bristol 13, Nantes and Cognac (French side) 4.—Reuter.

## TOMMY BURNS WINS

Sydney, Sept. 22.—Getting leave from the film production, "Sons of Madew," to which he stars, Tommy Burns, Australian welterweight boxing champ, knocked out Eddie Marcus of the United States tonight in the eighth round at the Sydney Stadium.

Burns weighed 147½ pounds, Marcus 145½.—Associated Press.

## Another Survivor

Manila, Sept. 23.—The U.S. 13th Air Force announced that the only passenger unaccounted for among the 27 men who parachuted from a C-45 transport plane after a storm over northern Luzon on Saturday, had been found alive. He was found several miles from Bontoc, on Monday, by a searching party. The Air Force said he would be evacuated on Tuesday, together with eight of his companions who had remained to search for him.

He was identified as Corporal Meadows.—Associated Press.

## Policy Talks In Washington

Washington, Sept. 22.—The vital aspects of United States policies directly affecting the fate of Europe this winter, were under intensive discussion here today in a series of top-level meetings between President Truman and his Cabinet.

## IRAQ WILL FIGHT FOR PALESTINE

Baghdad, Sept. 22.—A strong warning that, if the United Nations decides to partition Palestine, the Iraq Government and nation will fight for the full independence and security of Palestine, was conveyed in a note sent by the Iraq Government to the British and United States Embassies here today.

It is understood here that other Arab states submitted similar notes to Britain and the United States today.

Outlining Iraq's attitude in the event of the United Nations adopting its Commission's recommendations for the partition of Palestine, the note emphasised that Iraq is unable to stand by without rendering the utmost help to defend the just right of Palestine.

Iraq would join the member states of the Arab League to help the Palestine Arabs with money, arms and armies and immediately execute the severest decisions of the Arab States' conferences at Bludan (Syria) and Sofar (Lebanon) to save Palestine, the note said.—Reuter.

## War Criminals In China

Nanking, Sept. 22.—Up to the end of August, altogether 79 Japanese war criminals were executed and another 113 sentenced to varying prison terms in China, a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence announced today. Many others are still undergoing trial.

To facilitate the enforcement of sentences, a separate jail for those convicted has been established in Shanghai. Beginning next month, all Japanese war criminals hitherto held in various parts of the country will be moved to the new jail in Shanghai, where they will be re-educated while serving out their terms.

Major-General Chow Jen-tze, a Japanese-trained army officer with wartime experience in the handling of Japanese prisoners of war, has been appointed warden of this new jail.—United Press.

## In Sugamo Prison

Tokyo, Sept. 22.—Fifty-nine Japanese war criminal suspects apprehended are confined in Sugamo Prison while 157 suspects have either been released or transferred for trial during the five weeks prior to September 1, according to the SCAP Legal Section.

Among the released was Maj-Gen Soli Yamaguchi, who it was discovered was not implicated in the execution of an American B-29 airman of which he was accused.

Rear-Admiral Naoki Doi, who commanded the Philippines naval base, was freed when investigation showed he had no knowledge of a savage raiding expedition of which he was previously held responsible.

The rest was released for lack of evidence.—United Press.

## BRITAIN'S STAND ON THE VETO ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

Prolonged applause greeted Mr. McNell's defence of Mr. Winston Churchill's record against Nazism, compared with that of any Communist.

His reference to German planes possibly served by Russian oil was also applauded.

After Mr. McNell had received the applause for his tribute to the United States atomic policy as "one of the most remarkable offers recorded in the history of disarmament," he looked straight at Mr. Vyshinsky and, departing from his text, made this challenge.

"If I am to be disputed, let Mr. Vyshinsky come again to this rostrum to tell us of some Soviet monopoly in armaments which the Soviet Government are anxious to place under international ownership and control."

After his speech, Mr. McNell received possibly the loudest applause heard during the present Assembly.

After Mr. McNell's speech, which lasted 76 minutes, the Assembly adjourned until later.

When the General Assembly resumed, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, M. Stojanovic Simic, asserting that the British and American policies were at variance with the Charter, said:

"These policies have filled last year with events which, doubtless, have sharpened international relations and which point to the growing danger of a new conflagration."

It said that Britain and the United States bore the responsibility for the Greek unrest.

M. Simic accused the United States of political discrimination in crossing Yugoslavia from the list of countries receiving aid.

They were grappling with the double problem of Europe's economic needs and soaring domestic food prices.

The schedule of the meetings was:

1. The Cabinet Sub-Committee on Food Problems—consisting of the Secretary of State, Gen. Marshall, the Secretary for Commerce, Mr. Averell Harriman, and the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson—held a two-hour conference to put finishing touches to a programme aimed at maintaining maximum possible food exports and at the same time forcing down inflated prices here.

2. Gen. Marshall, who came here from the United Nations meeting in New York at President Truman's request, went direct to the White House where he gave the President an exhaustive report of diplomatic developments, with special emphasis on Europe's needs.

3. The full Cabinet was called in for a White House luncheon.

4. The President, with his special economic adviser, Mr. John Steelman, next conferred separately with the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Food and received their report, which was drawn up at an earlier meeting.

All four sessions are expected to result shortly in decisive policies, both on the home front crisis and on the European economic crisis.

## Grain Export Cut

The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, at the Food Sub-Committee meeting, recommended that grain exports for the remainder of the 1947-48 harvest year be slashed by at least 100,000,000 bushels in order to relieve inflationary pressure on Chicago grain markets.

He is understood to have met State Department objections to such a plan on grounds that it would weaken the United States' hand in dealing with Russia by urging that the United States increase shipments of sugar, dried fruits, fats and oils, canned goods and dried eggs to make up for the deficit in grain.

In any case, definite action by the President is expected very shortly.

Gen. Marshall is known to advocate the early calling of a special session of Congress, and is expected to win President Truman round to his view.

It is considered possible that a definite announcement of President Truman's plans in this respect may be made before the week-end.—Reuter.

## Fascists Extend Activities

London, Sept. 22.—Reports of Fascist activities came from a new area of London on Monday as Police arranged Edward J. Hamm, a self-styled follower of pre-war Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley, on charges of using insulting words at a public meeting.

Alderman Watt, Major of Stoke Newington, a working class London borough called a town meeting for October 18 to "draw attention.... to the dangers of the reappearance of Fascist activities in the locality."

Hamm was arrested on Sunday night in Dalston, a working class district adjoining Stoke Newington. He had spoken at a meeting sponsored by the Mosley-backed British League of ex-servicemen of which he is a policy director.—Associated Press.

He described the Marshall plan as aimed at the splitting of Europe and creating a Western bloc subservient to the United States and directed against the Soviet Union.

He said that Fascist groups were already emerging in Italy, where they were performing the same vicious work as before and after Mussolini came to power.

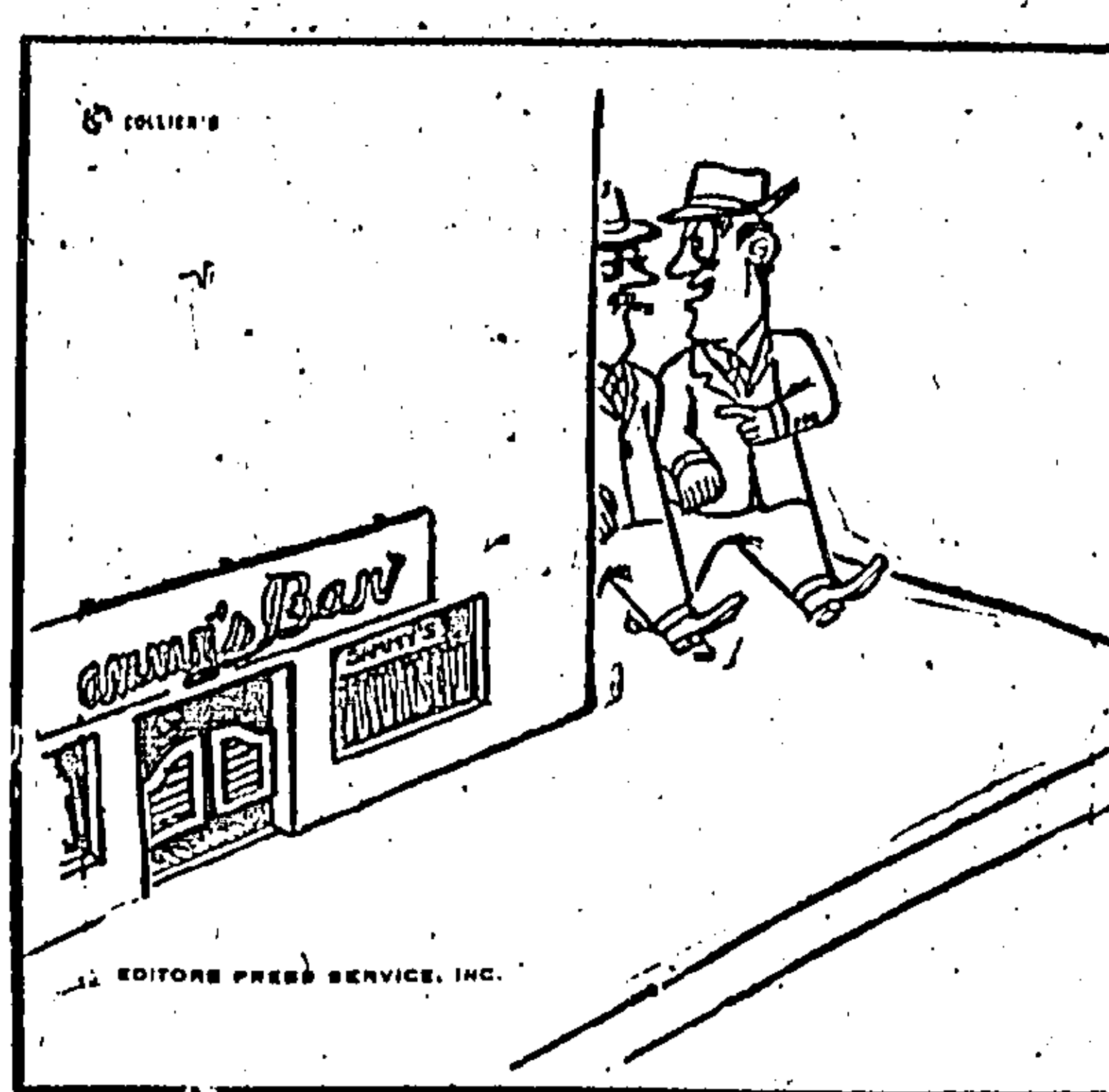
Declaring that there was a shift to the right in the Italian Government, he added: "In world opinion, the conviction prevails that in this shift, not the least important role was played by the United States State Department."

Whereas the Truman Doctrine, of which the Marshall plan was a part, contemplated the interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Eastern European countries was genuine aid, M. Simic said.

The Soviet Union claimed no privileges in return and asked for no control, he said.

Selim Sarpe, of Turkey, supported the United States proposals for a limitation of the veto and for the setting up of a Standing Assembly committee on peace and security.

Replying to what he described as M. Vyshinsky's "unjust" warmongering accusations against the Turkish press, M. Sharper said: "It would be wishful thinking to expect the Soviet press and radio to continuously publish and broadcast the provocative slanders and offensive statements levelled against Turkey without some sort of reflexive response from the Turkish press in the face of psychological aggression commonly called 'a war of nerves'."—Reuter.



"Matter of fact, I know a little place around the corner here."

## Advocates Scrapping Of Yalta & Potsdam Pacts

New York, Sept. 22.—Eugene Pulliam, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Star, said today, on his return from a tour of 20 countries in Europe and the Near East, that he believed Russia "intends to dominate all of Europe and Asia, using whatever methods, short of a global conflict, that will serve her purpose."

## SOCIALISM RULED OUT FOR GERMANS

Berlin, Sept. 22.—American trust-busters are optimistic about selling the Germans a system of free enterprise unadulterated with "not acceptable" socialism, an official report said today.

In a lengthy review of American anti-trust policy in Germany, Philip Hawkins, Military Government chief of decentralization, said his office is anxious to offer the Germans a positive programme for a sound and workable economy, that is, the type of free competitive economy which has been so successful in the United States.

"It is believed that this type of economy can and will work in Germany, and that the German people can be taught to understand and want such economy," he said.

"The United States cannot be in the position of taking a totally negative position and saying to the Germans their former system of economy is unacceptable without offering an alternative."

## First Admission

This was the first admission from American headquarters that socialism was not acceptable. The report made no mention of Military Government General Lucius Clay's repeated assertion that the Military Government will accept socialism measures freely decided upon by the Germans.

In addition to selling the American system, the United States must pour money into the anti-trust programme in Germany to minimize the possibility of its industries again being used in war machine, Mr. Hawkins said.

To accomplish this, he added, the powers of "large economic concentrations" must be curbed and Germany left "with an economic climate in which small competitive economic enterprises can thrive."—United Press.

## Sholto Douglas Resigns

London, Sept. 22.—The resignation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas as British Commander-in-Chief in Germany was officially announced in London tonight.

General Sir Brian Robertson, at present deputy Military Governor, will replace him.

The official announcement said that Air Marshal Douglas was relinquishing his appointment "at his own request."

It had been known from the start that Air Marshal Douglas, who took up the appointment on May 1, 1946, one year after the German surrender, was willing to stay only for a limited settling down period.

General Robertson has, so far, borne the chief burden of supervising the policy, execution and administration of the Zone and has been primarily responsible for conducting bi-zonal negotiations with General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor.—Reuter.

## NEW DUTY FOR THE PRINCESS

London, Sept. 22.—Princess Elizabeth, Her Presumptive to the Throne, will make her first official appearance at the State opening of Parliament when the King, accompanied by the Queen, performs the ceremony in the last week of October. It was learned authoritatively today.

Like the Queen, she will have no active duties in the ceremony, but

Pulliam said his opinion was formed after talking to people, both official and non-official, in the countries he visited.

Accompanied by his wife he arrived here by plane from Lisbon.

He said: "The Soviet objectives are exactly the same as they were in 1917. They intend to wipe out capitalism and free enterprise, and substitute Soviet dictatorship throughout the world."

Control of Europe, the Near East and Asia is their first aim. They will use any means short of a global conflict to achieve their purpose. They plan to object, to harass, to irritate and to confuse all plans in a programme for world peace. They already are encouraging satellite states to use for when only force will give results."

## Russia's Gamble

Pulliam said at present Russia had neither production nor food for war and "her game is to wear out American patience with objecting and irritating proposals and noisy propaganda."

The Indiana publisher charged that the United States and Britain were "sold down the river" at Yalta and Potsdam and that there "can be no recovery in Europe until both the Yalta and Potsdam agreements are thrown in the ash can."

Pulliam described Europe and the Near East as a "nervous tinderbox with only a half-hearted belief in the sincerity of American objectives."

He added, however, that there was "a great hope that we will save them from Soviet domination."

He said that United States policy in the Near East and the Mediterranean should be revised to one of consistent co-operation with all countries.

## Terrible Whirlwind

"We must regain their confidence and stand firm for self-determination by minority nations," he said. "If we fail to win the Arabs, we will reap the ill effects of a terrible whirlwind of religious fanaticism which the Soviets are fanning."

Pulliam concluded that coal and wheat were the "answer that America can and must give if we are to win this struggle without another global struggle."

Russia can furnish neither to the nations she is wooing and is bluffing," he said. "America must give herself to produce more wheat and coal for the next five, perhaps, 10 years. It is the only way we can freeze the iron curtain."

Pulliam said after the November elections he would make a trip to the Far East and later visit South America to complete an air tour of the world.—United Press.

## ASIA IN DANGER OF STARVATION

(Continued from Page 1)

feels that this policy, in the industrial field, involves restrictions which would hamper recovery, it is convinced that it is vitally important for the Far East as a whole to aim at a great degree of self-sufficiency in food production. Here, consultations between the countries of the Far East in the fields of research and development are essential."

The Institute of Pacific Relations, an unofficial body, is precluded by its constitution from adopting resolutions, and none was presented at the Conference. Delegates were present from Britain, Australia, Canada, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United States.—Reuter.

## Security Cl. Finding Disappoints Sjahrir

London, Sept. 22.—Dr Sutan Sjahrir, ambassador-at-large of the Indonesian Republic, arrived here tonight after putting his country's case to the United Nations Security Council in New York. Dr Sjahrir told reporters that the Security Council findings had not come up to his expectations.

"But I think it is a plan that can work," he said. "And it will to a large extent put an end to large-scale fighting."

"I welcome the fact that a commission has been appointed to go into the whole dispute, and I hope it will have the desired effect."

"It is not enough that Indonesia shall be free in name. She must

also have economic freedom to form her own relations with other countries which may be better able to satisfy her needs than Holland."

He said that he was particularly interested in the way in which Britain has solved so many of her colonial problems, and felt that other countries had "much to learn in this respect."

Dr Sjahrir looked well and cheerful after his journey. He was accompanied by Hadji Agoe Salim, Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

## Fighting Goes On

Batavia, Sept. 22.—A Dutch communiqué, reporting seven Netherlands soldiers killed and 32 wounded in the past two days, charged that the Republican Government, "despite its promises to the Security Council," is continuing unabated aggression in boundary areas.

Reporting "strong measures" against these attacks—were being taken, the communiqué said there were 21 separate engagements in the past 48 hours, including the first Indonesian night attack in many weeks—against Dutch positions at Singaperan, 46 miles southeast of Bandung.

The United Nations commission investigating violations of the cease fire order announced today that it was sending its first interim report based on first-hand observation by its teams to the Security Council. It hopes to complete its work by about the end of September.—United Press.

## Filming Bali

Bali, Sept. 22.—An American cameraman, C. Joffe, and P. Underhill, of the U.S. State Department, who is assisting Joffe, arrived here today to make a film of Bali, according to the Dutch news agency.

The completed film will presumably be shown in American cinemas as well as in American universities.—United Press.

## MAJESTIC

— TO-DAY ONLY —

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



ALEXANDRE DUMAS' The Fighting Guardsman (adapted from Alexandre Dumas' 'The Companions of Jehu') WILLARD PARKER - ANITA LOUISE - JAMES CAGNEY JOHN LODGE - EDGAR BUCHANAN - GEORGE MACKAY

— TO-MORROW —

GINGER ROGERS

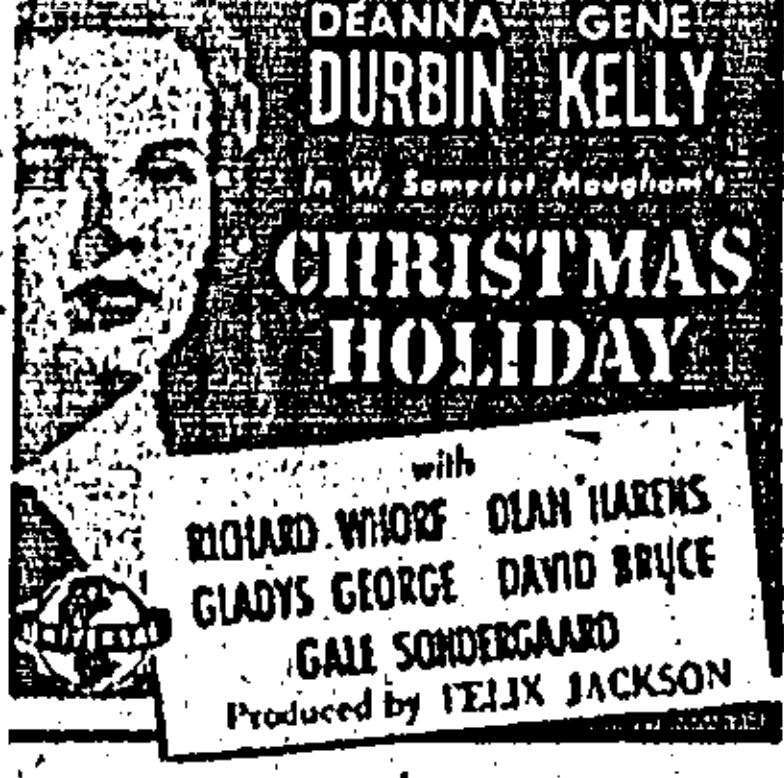
in

## "HEARTBEAT"



2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

— TO-DAY ONLY —



— TO-MORROW —

Marla Montez Jack Oakie  
Susanna Foster Tishman Boy  
"BOWERY TO BROADWAY"

— THURSDAY —

"HOUSE OF FRANKENSTEIN"

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.